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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3828  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2003 2005

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION SECRET	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. EGMA-44215
TO INFO	Chief, EE; Chief, SR COS/G; BOB; PROB	HEADQUARTERS FILE NO. 200-6-1 Field file 1181	
FROM	Chief, Munich Base	DATE 3 September 1959	
SUBJECT	LCIMPROVE/EQUAL/CARETINA/OPERATIONS CARETINA Reports on (see below for listing)	RE: "43-3" (CHECK "X" ONE) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MARKED FOR INDEXING <input type="checkbox"/> NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
ACTION REQUIRED	For your information, and see Para. 5 below.	INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY	
REFERENCE(S) EGMA-42334, 28 May 1959 (not sent BOB)			
CARETINA Reports on: Leopold TREPPER* (DOB: 1900 to 1904; cr 23 Feb 1904; POB: Galicia, Poland; Soviet agent).			
Victor SUKOLOV* OKENT, true name possibly GUREVICH (DOB: 1911 to 1913 POB: Leningrad area, USSR Soviet, GRU, agent).			
Marguerita <sup>#</sup> BARCZA* (DOB: 14 Aug 1914 POB: Saaz, Czechoslovakia)			
<p>1. Forwarded herewith as Attachments A, B, and C are CARETINA's reports on Leopold TREPPER; SUKOLOV/GUREVICH OKENT; and the latter's mistress Marguerita BARCZA. The attached were listed in reference as CARETINA raw reports which we were preparing for dispatch.</p> <p>2. CARETINA, as his report indicates, believes that TREPPER was originally a Soviet State Security illegal agent whereas SUKOLOV OKENT was trained and dispatched by the Soviet Military Intelligence Service, the GRU. CARETINA's reasons for his theory are valid: TREPPER was obviously recruited by Soviet intelligence via the Communist Party, possibly in Palestine or even earlier in Poland; TREPPER worked on Communist Party targets, on economic and political targets; he had an intimate knowledge of the French CP and had worked with the French CP; he appeared to have more authority and much broader contacts than the other GRU agents; he was not affected by the Red Army purges of 1937/38. KENT, on the other hand, was one of the first young Soviets selected and trained by the GRU in the USSR for a foreign mission under deep cover. CARETINA has considerable to say about the difference between the two types of agents.</p> <p>3. The description of Leopold TREPPER's personality, professionalism and complete poise is reminiscent of Rudolf Ivanovich ABEL of the [ ] case. So little is known of ABEL that it is impossible to compare the backgrounds of the two men. They are approximately the same age, TREPPER would be 55 to 59 years old as of 1959 and ABEL is also in his late 50's if he was born ca. 1900 as reported (Book Dispatch No. 1314 of 7 July 1959).</p> <p>4. We have quoted the British Rote Kapelle Study Part II in our Station Comments to contrast, briefly, the British reasoning in support of their theory that both TREPPER and SUKOLOV OKENT were practicing a triple-play against the Germans with CARETINA's evidence to support his conviction that the two Soviet agents were really controlled by the Germans during the play-back operations. As was stated in paragraph 4 of the covering dispatch of EGMA-44214, 26 Aug 1959, the British apparently did not take into account the German target of splitting the Soviet Union from her Western Allies in their efforts to reconstruct the history of the French network of the Rote Kapelle.</p> <p>5. For Headquarters Action:</p> <p>a. CARETINA would be delighted to have the mission of finding</p>			
FORM 10-57 53b (40)	USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORMS 51-28, 51-28A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.	CLASSIFICATION SECRET	PAGE NO. 1

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CONTINUATION OF  
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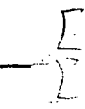
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and re-establishing contact with Marguerita BARCZA (see attachment C). He was presented some suggestions of how his old friendship could be exploited. We would be interested in knowing whether any recent information on BARCZA has been received from Brussels and whether there is any indication that the Belgians or the British talked to her at the end of World War II. The British had obviously located her, possibly in conjunction with the Belgians, because her address as of 1947 is given in the Personality Index to the British Study. Traces are, therefore, requested.

b. Traces are also requested on Albin ~~GUREVICH~~ <sup>\*</sup> or ~~GUREWITSCH~~ <sup>\*</sup> whose name CARETINA discovered in the missing persons list of the German Red Cross (see Attachment B).

APPROVED: 

Attachments: A, B, C, herewith

Distribution:

- 3 - EE w/atts A, B, C
- 2 - SR w/atts A, B, C
- 2 - COS/C w/atts A, B, C
- 2 - BOB w/atts A, B, C
- 2 - FHOH w/atts A, B, C

NIQ:cgf

*Skull take action*

ACTION REQUIRED ON CARETINA MATERIAL

EGMA 44213 Asks Headquarters to consider whether or not there is any purpose or value to continuing contact with CARETINA.

Requests information on the Boemelburg who appeared at the American ~~Emb~~ Embassy in Paris in 1956 and on the French interest in Boemelburg.

all available info on Georgiana de Winter identification of the French CP clandestine radio operator ANDRE (mentioned paras 75 and 76 of att A to 44213).

Comments on using British Rote Kapelle ~~Study~~ study in questioning CARETINA. British study still partly Top Secret.

EGMA 44214 Traces on fnu HELLDORF who informed British on German control of certain resistance groups and German playback of English radio nets. Evidence of whether or not British passed along Helldorf's information (pass along to us presumably).

Traces on Paul Victor LEGENDRE and Waldemar (Vladimir) OZOLS

Proper ~~investigation~~ coordination with WE etc.

EGMA 44215 Traces on Albin GUREVICH  
Traces leading to whereabouts of Marguerita BARCZA

ATTACHMENT : TO 38A-4422-1

10. Had the Party in question any in radio traffic, which was done by GURGENOV was the name he gave me as being a code. His aliases were: KROKODIL ZEMIA, KROKODIL ZEMIA, with a Russian passport under which identity he lived in Brussels; ZEMIA; LEREN; AITMA, and was known to me as the code, Air-avis OZOL and AIRSILMA; "WILSON", name used by our ~~German~~ ~~German~~ ~~German~~ and some others which I can't recall at the moment; his true name which I learned during my interrogation in Moscow was GURGENOV or GURGENOV, written in Russian.

3. KENT was born sometime between 1911 and 1915. He stated that he was a musician. He was obviously Jewish and obviously a Soviet national. His parents lived in the Leningrad area where he had spent his youth, as a factory worker and Communist member. He went into havy service because of his gift for languages and diversified interests. He claimed that he did this to study languages and to broaden his knowledge of people in preparation for intelligence work which was his goal. The original idea of becoming an intelligence officer, he said, came to him through his early work in the Komsomol. He volunteered for fighting in the Spanish Civil War because, according to him, anyone who wished to get ahead at that time had to go to Spain. Allegedly he made the rank of Captain. In Spain and back out General OZOL (National OZOL GZOLJA). OZOL did not remember KENT from Spain, reportedly because KENT was sent to Spain as a Soviet intelligence officer with a specific mission and the two had no direct contact. He was never able to determine whether this story about Spain was true. He played little role, in any case, in our operational work.

5. KENT was thoroughly and extensively trained by his military intelligence service, the GRU, in Moscow. He was trained as a Soviet intelligence officer or official both for the internal organization in the Soviet Union and for the special foreign mission. His specialized training for the foreign mission covered more than a year and was carried out with strictest observance of conspiratorial (operational) security methods. The conspiratorial rules were so rigid that he personally knew almost none of the teachers giving the specialized courses. He claimed that he had never really worked in the GRU internal organization in the Soviet Union. He was sent on his mission to Western Europe in 1939. He was instructed to and intended to play a leading role and to remain as aloof as possible from TREPPEN. The sudden outbreak of hostilities which started World War II altered his plans. KENT, however, always retained an independent and frequently differing position in his relations with TREPPEN. KENT was an example of the young Soviet generation which was entering, for the first time into active work and he was the first of the new Soviet intelligence officers who were intrusted with a Soviet mission. The development of young Soviet intelligence officers for foreign assignment originated with the GRU.

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7. KERT was about 5'10" tall and his build was well proportioned. His height, however, did not make him look imposing. His hair was dark but not black and his head was narrow, not at all a classic-type head. His forehead was high and his ears protruded. His lips were full, too full for a man, and the lower lip protruded due to constant pipe smoking. He carried his head forward, especially when standing still but also when walking. When he was relaxed, his full lips made him look like a pouting child. As a Russian, he loved to eat so that when he was free he was inclined to gain weight. He could not control his hands and eyes during a tense situation. His hands would begin to tremble slightly. His eyes clearly spoke of whatever he was feeling, anxiety, joy, concentration or expectant questions. The physical examination revealed that although he was a Jew, he was not circumcised.

8. He has been trained in every possible technique needed in intelligence work. There was nothing, quite simply, which he could not do in the field of technical equipment, in photography, in cryptography. He knew all the techniques and had some practical work in all of them. He was endowed naturally with a lively imagination and the ability to put two and two together for the right answer. He influenced people inconspicuously and without any obvious effort and issued his orders, when necessary, in a positive, commanding manner which allowed no argument. At such times the full force of his personality came into action. General OZOLIS, ISLINDNE, and others would unconsciously stand at attention in his presence. This trait was not the result of his training in Moscow but was a part of the man's personality. He learned foreign languages very quickly. He also possessed a good understanding of psychology and had a high degree of empathy which became obvious in our discussion of the tactical problems of the play-back operation. I tested him by asking him to analyze some members of my command and his conclusions were always accurate. He could always see the sensitive spots or weaknesses of his fellow workers and would make some casual observation which disclosed to the latter what an accurate insight he had. His fellow workers were always amazed and surprised that the "Chief" knew such things.

9. He was somewhat vain and could be brought out of his shell by praise and recognition. His vanity also caused him to brag, especially under the influence of alcohol. Because he was a Russian who had been accustomed to a poor standard of living, he liked especially to eat well and much. He patronized expensive restaurants, some even in the luxury class. When the meat course arrived, he would re-order it three times. Before his meal he would drink a phenomenal amount, for the West, of very strong alcohol, for example a half bottle of vodka. This always attracted the attention of the waiters. Just a silent was easy to track in restaurants because the waiters remembered him. He also made himself conspicuous by his raucous in buying mass lots of cigarettes and men's leather shoes for which his training was to blame. It should never have been ricked during the training in Moscow that an agent being prepared for a foreign mission was not told the difference between the internal Russian propaganda concerning the West and the reality in the West. KERT honestly believed that only by evasion

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ATTACHMENT F TO BWA-4411/2

new leather shoes appeared in a shoe store because according to Russian propaganda workers in capitalist countries were only paper or straw shoes. He has also never been taught what the proper behavior was in a restaurant.

7. He was a strongly sexual man who had no inhibitions about carrying out his sex life with BARZA when they were sleeping in a hotel room with several (German) officials. In this regard he was fortunate that he stayed with one woman.

8. It would be difficult to say whether his behavior was a weakness. It certainly was at times a strength. He certainly did not encounter any problems because of his behavior. I think, although I personally did not experience this, that he could have been drawn into some big enterprise by a clever person. It could never have happened while he was working. He would have been very free with his money on such occasions. Because although he was certainly not an alcoholic, he liked to drink in company. He loved to play the role of a wealthy man.

9. He certainly was not one of the revolutionary types and his true intentions in his appearance and manner of a bourgeois but he had a definite inclination for adventure, adventure reversed by reason. He was not bound by ideological or philosophical concepts although he knew all the concepts. He could be a well indoctrinated Communist but used his Communist education as a chess player who moves his pieces to carry out his strategy. He was an independent thinker and capable of making his own decisions. He felt that his own intelligence was his only reliable guide. Highly charged KENT is identical with the GUREVICH who was reported involved in a revolt in the Vorkuta Camp. I can't believe that he would have been one of the ringleaders because of the risk to himself. KENT was much too clever, or considered himself too clever, to run a risk when failure was inevitable. Should he ever appear again in the West, I am certain that it would be difficult to keep him in the West.

Small comment: CARETINA read in a German issue of the Russian paper of April 1, 1944 an article by John H. Noble, entitled "Slave Labor", concerning a revolt of prisoners of Vorkuta. The article mentioned that one GUREVICH presided over the prisoners. According to the Deputy Minister of Interior, MVD General M. I. K. ROV, GUREVICH was apparently a leader of one of the prisoners who led the strike in Vorkuta in 1942. CARETINA suggested that the Vorkuta GUREVICH might be identical with KENT.

10. KENT knew the Soviet system very well and did not consider anything which happened to himself as especially tragic. His attitude toward life was that every man in the world had to fight his way and should be prepared to start his "little war" once in awhile. At the end of the war he believed that the Soviet Union had finally announced its policy of isolation and would then be capable of entering the political community of the world.

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ATTACHMENT 3 TO BMA-4411

Such ideas appealed to him because he was a very restless and flexible man. He immediately adapted himself to the new situation when the interrogations began in Moscow. Every interrogation would begin with, "After the victorious Red Army has driven out the Fascists and freed the homeland ---". There was actually little opportunity in his interrogation to use such a militaristic, rationalistic style but he was well acquainted with the necessary formula which could be used and he always used them in the opportunity arose.

11. We never knew KENT's relatives, friends, or contacts abroad or in the Soviet Union. His contacts stemmed only from his espionage activities. We uncovered no close relatives but ALBANA could possibly have given information or on whom which we did not pursue at the time. He had brothers and sisters in the Soviet Union, or at least a brother and a sister in Leningrad, as I remember correctly. KENT had too little time allowed to develop such contacts. He only arrived in the West in 1955 and had to establish his cover immediately. The war started shortly after his arrival. Once a message from Moscow contained a family greeting for him, some greeting from his father or mother. I cannot remember whether we had asked or replied to the Director regarding his family. We were extremely cautious about such messages because of the danger of a control signal getting into the message. Personal matters were almost never mentioned in the radio traffic with Moscow. I am also unable to remember whether messages of this type ever went out or came in on TREFFER's radio line. It is very possible that a greeting from his wife or a message that she was getting along well was included.

Station Comments: The information contained in the Personality Index of the British Study Part II is concerned primarily with KENT's operational activity in France and the Lowlands. The British conclude the section on JUKOLOV KENT with: "through 1944 he tried to maintain a/T contact with Alasca. May have escaped to into Switzerland in Spring 1944 or possibly into the Soviet Union; alternatively, may have been captured by the French, reported to have apprehended CARPINA (by true name, in the Verarlung of 12/12/1944). As we know from CARPINA, he and KENT had arranged to be turned over to the Soviet Mission in Paris by the French in order to be flown to Moscow (see BMA-4411 of 14 July 1944 and BMA-4411, 17 Aug 1944). The British also suggest that KENT was possibly identical with 'MADLO'. The other identification for 'MADLO' made by the British Study is Konstantin JUKOLOV or JUKENOV. The importance of 'MADLO' lies in the fact that the Director married Alexander MADLO in Switzerland in July 1943; that 'MADLO' who visited MADLO in 1939 was in German hands. If 'MADLO' was identical with KENT/JUKOLOV the GND knew as of July 1943 that the Germans were controlling the KENT radio line. CARPINA, naturally, does not believe this although he has not been questioned about the 'MADLO' aspect. JEPRENOV seems a

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ATTACHMENT B TO RMA-4421

most likely candidate, purely on the basis of what we know of his movements. JEFREY came to Brussels in 1938 from Zurich and consequently was in Switzerland during 1939. We have no evidence that KENT/STOLON was in Switzerland in 1939, which certainly is a possibility, however.



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Attachment C to MEM-11215/3

Subject: Marguerite or Marguerite HANUZA

DOB: 14 Aug 1914

1. She was born about 1914. According to her own story and records on her, which I certainly did not check out, she is the daughter of a Czech dealer in furs in the Bohemian area, probably from the Saz district.

Station Comment: The British Study Part II gives her birthdate as 14 August 1912 and her birthplace as Saz, CSR.

She came from a Jewish family and had brothers and sisters because I recall that she spoke of a sister who was still living in Czechoslovakia. If I remember correctly her mother was still living in Czechoslovakia. I cannot remember whether HANUZA was her maiden name or the name of her first husband. I suspect that it was the name of her first husband, because she had a son, Rene I think was his name, by her first husband. The boy was born about 1933. Either HANUZA's or De WINTER's first husband was a Communist, but I cannot recall which.

Station Comment: According to the British Study, Marguerite HANUZA's maiden name was SUMER and she was the sister of Heinrich SUMER, listed in the Permeability Index. Heinrich SUMER may have been identical with one of the GRU agents working in Belgium before World War II whose name appeared as SUMER. The agent SUMER applied for a visa to the United States in 1941 and the British suggest that this was an American's instructions. It may be the connection with SUMER which CLINTON recalls and which he vaguely connects with an American Communist. If permission is granted to query CLINTON on the basis of the British Study, the SUMER/SUMER identity and the connection with HANUZA or De WINTER might be clarified.

HANUZA was living in Brussels where she met KURT. I recall no evidence indicating that she had had any connection with the Soviet intelligence services before this.

2. HANUZA and KURT lived together as though legally married. She was a handsome woman, but she was not the beauty subsequent publications have claimed. Most likely she was KURT's first love affair in Western Europe and he remained faithful to her. His work and the enforced loneliness made such a relationship very necessary. His choice of mistress was very wise because she never caused him any problems. He must have revealed, at some time, his true identity and the true nature of his work to her. This must have occurred before they were forced to flee to Brussels. She stayed with him through everything. They were taken into custody together in Brussels and they remained together during the trip to Berlin, Brussels, and finally to Paris. They were separated for very short periods when they were in prison. All of DALLIN's descriptions of HANUZA in his book "Soviet Espionage" are other

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housewife. While the two, BAROZA and KEET, were in my Remondo in Paris, they had a two-room apartment with all comforts. There a son was born, March or April 1944, who was baptized in the Catholic Church and named for my oldest son, Michael. KEET chose the name and asked me to be the godfather. Naturally, I agreed to this.

3. KEET and BAROZA travelled to Marseille on a visit with my officials in order to create the impression among their friends and acquaintances in Marseille that they were doing well and free to come and go as they pleased. Some of the officials who accompanied them are still alive and could give accurate information on the visit as well as the names and addresses of the people KEET and BAROZA visited. I, of course, can no longer remember such details. We did not arrest these people because there was no evidence at that time that they were in any way connected with Moore's intelligence service.

4. After the Germans withdrew from France, BAROZA went first to Karlsruhe for a few days and then to Friedrichshafen in Thuringia. The NSA had made quarters available for her in a hotel and she, and later KEET, lived there several months as internees. An Italian countess or princess resided in the same hotel. The Italian had been living previously in Brussels where it was rumored that she was the secret mistress of General FALKENBERG, the military commander in chief of Belgium (German). The Italian woman was, for this reason, taken secretly out of Belgium and interned in a hotel in Frankfurt on the Oder. She was moved to Friedrichshafen when the Russians began to advance. She became friendly with BAROZA. The latter would often become hysterical during the enemy air attacks or when she suddenly would fear that KEET would leave her. The Italian woman would take over when BAROZA was hysterical and frequently slapped her to bring her out of her hysteria. Once when I visited the hotel, the Italian woman told me that she had three children and owned a large piece of property in South America where she wanted to live at the end of the war. She suggested to me that I forget the last census and come to South, or perhaps it was Central, America as her guest. She was an extraordinary woman and would have been capable of, and probably would have enjoyed, playing an important role in intelligence work. She was very well educated and appeared to be almost nerveless. During an attack by the American Air Force which occurred while I was in the hotel, she and I were the last to leave the hotel and seek shelter in the woods. Everyone around us was running as fast as possible because bombs had fallen only a few hundred meters away. The Italian woman walked along as if she were taking a stroll in the woods, talking to me, and paying no attention whatsoever to the air attack. When I picked up KEET in February 1945 in Friedrichshafen, this woman promised both KEET and me to take care of her. BAROZA. I am certain she carried out her promise, at least initially.

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Attachment C to EEMA-44215/3  
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5. Next to the hotel the family of General GIRAUD was living and they visited BARCZA regularly and she knew the family well. I mention such people in case it is difficult to locate BARCZA. If BARCZA has returned to Brussels which I assume she has, her former acquaintances from the Soviet intelligence service have probably contacted her. I am thinking of such people as Malvine GRUBER, if she is still alive, and RAICHMANN, also a Jew (Abraham RAICHMANN or RAJCHMANN). BARCZA cannot remain hidden for long because she has two sons to raise and educate. I cannot remember what trade or experience she may have had to assist her earn a living and cannot, therefore, say how she would earn her living. She may very probably not have to work inasmuch as she certainly would receive some type of a pension as a victim of the war.

Station Comment: The British Study gives BARCZA's address as of 1947 as 87 rue de L'Aqueduc, Ixelles/Brussels

6. KENT visited Prague during one of his trips to Berlin and Leipzig before he was taken into custody. While in Prague he looked up friends and relatives of BARCZA living in and around Prague. Only BARCZA knows the names and addresses of the persons he contacted in Prague. Little interest was shown in BARCZA during my interrogation by the Soviets in Moscow.

7. When I returned from the Soviet Union in 1956, I carefully watched the lists of missing persons, seeking friends. Naturally I also looked for the name of GUREVICH. BARCZA could always have made inquiry and listed him as a missing person because I had the impression that she knew KENT's true name. As a matter of fact, I found a notice from the German Red Cross in Munich that an Albin GUREVICH was being sought. It was impossible for me, however, to discover who had placed the request with the Red Cross. Some type of an official inquiry would have to be made to ascertain the origin of the notice.

8. I always have an opening to resume contact with BARCZA if I knew her address. As the Godfather of the BARCZA/KENT son who has been silent for so many years, I would have to take a gift or be able to offer some financial help if help were needed. The most important purpose of a visit to BARCZA would be to tell her of KENT's and my path and make clear to her that this was the only possible way to prevent KENT's being executed. As a great and important spy and furthermore a Jew, he would definitely have been a child of death in the final mood of defeat in Germany. In case she does have any contact and reported my visit to Moscow, threatening letters could be drafted and sent to me which I would say I had received after my return from the Soviet Union. In the letters I could be accused of not having shot the great Soviet spy but of having collaborated with him, thus I was suspected of being a Soviet spy, etc. I would say that I was so depressed by my reception in my native land that I wanted above all else to emigrate from Germany but I can't because of my financial situation. If BARCZA should report such a story about me, there may be a possibility that I would become interesting ;(to the Soviets).

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